

**SOCIAL DEIXIS IN SHARAZAT DRAMA SCRIPT:  
DISCOURSE ANALYSIS APPROACH**



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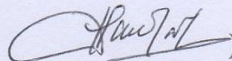
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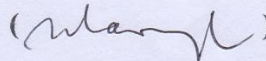
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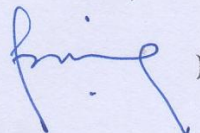
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The Researcher,



  
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## **SOCIAL DEIXIS IN SHARAZAT DRAMA SCRIPT: DISCOURSE ANALYSIS APPROACH**

### **Abstrak**

Komunikasi sangat penting ketika kita hidup di masyarakat, untuk mengetahui keinginan atau perasaan orang lain kita perlu untuk berkomunikasi. Ketika berkomunikasi kita harus sopan, khususnya ketika kita berkomunikasi dengan orang yang lebih tua dan memiliki status sosial yang tinggi. Tingkat kesopanan dapat dilihat dari cara penutur memanggil pendengarnya, pembelajaran tentang perbedaan cara dalam memanggil seseorang adalah sosial dieksis. Penelitian ini membahas tentang (1) tipe –tipe sosial dieksis apa saja yang terdapat dalam skrip drama Sharazat, (2) bagaimana hubungan sosial antar karakter yang ditemukan di skrip drama Sharazat. Jenis dari penelitian ini adalah kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah teknik dokumentasi. Sumber data untuk penelitian ini didapat dari skrip drama Sharazat, sedangkan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kata atau frasa yang mengandung sosial dieksis. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis sosial dieksis menggunakan teori dari Levinson (1983) dan teori dari Leech (1983) untuk menganalisis tentang hubungan sosial antar tokoh di skrip drama Shaazat. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah peneliti menemukan 2 tipe dari sosial dieksis yaitu 62% relational social deixis dan 38% absolute social deixis. kemudian (2) hasil dari hubungan sosial antar tokoh di skrip drama Sharazat peneliti menemukan empat hubungan sosial yaitu: 41% title, 31% friendship, 18% intimate dan 10% clan.

**Kata kunci** : sosial dieksis, hubungan sosial, Levinson.

### **Abstract**

Communication is important when we live in the society. We need communication to understanding someone's desire or feeling. When communicate with the other person, we have to be polite, especially when we communicate to the hearer who is older than the speaker or the hearer has a higher social status than the speaker. The level of politeness of the speaker to the hearer can be seen by the way speaker mentions the hearer. The study about the different way to mentioning people is social deixis. This research discusses about (1) what are types of social deixis used in Sharazat drama script, (2) how are social relationship between the interlocutors found in Sharazat drama script. The type of this research is qualitative research, and the technique of collecting the data in this research is documentation technique, the data source of this research is from Sharazat drama script, while the data used in this research are words and phrases which contain about social deixis. The theory used to analyze the social deixis is theory from Levinson (1983) and to analyze the social relationship, the researcher uses theory from Leech (1983). The results of this research are, the researcher finds two types of social deixis and the percentage are: 62% of relational social deixis and 32% of absolute social deixis. The second result is, the researcher finds

four social relationship between the characters found in Sharazat drama script, the percentage and the social relationship are: 41% of title, 31% of friendship, 18% of intimate and 10% of clan.

**Keywords:** social deixis, social relationship, Levinson.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Language is important thing that we should know, if we know a language we can communicate with people in our environment. Communication is transferring information from the one person to the other person. Communication is not only such as oral communication but also as a text for example by email, memo, short message and etc. when we communicate to the other person, we have to be polite. The speaker should tell the information clearly, especially to mention someone's name because some people call the other people use their nickname, and some of them call the others use the name of their jobs. People call each other based on their social relationship, so the speaker or writer should mention the name as clearly to make the hearer or the reader do not feel ambiguous about the information, if they feel ambiguous they maybe will ask again who they are talking about or they will analyze the utterance based on the context. The study to analyze utterance based on the context is discourse analysis.

Discourse analysis is understanding the whole meaning of the conversation or text based on the context or background knowledge or schemata. According to Raphael in book Text and Discourse Analysis clarify that discourse is a part of language that is longer than sentence and discourse analysis is a study of how sentence combine until be a text (Raphael Salkie 1995: IX), another declaration about discourse and discourse analysis derived by Marianne Jargensen and Louise Phillips in book Discourse Analysis as Theory and Method. They mention discourse is special way to talking and understanding about the world or all aspect of the world, while they declare that discourse analysis is a usual data that is conveyed using language and structured by people and appropriate with their domain of their social life, for examples are political discourse and medical discourse. In another words discourse analysis is the study of the discourse patterns, and discourse analysis also study about deixis.

Deixis is not only found in our conversation everyday but also in a poem, drama, novel, short story, script or etc. Whenever we make a conversation or make a story almost in there contain about deixis. Deixis comes from Greek word “deicic” that has meaning “pointing” that focus on the language use in certain expression, Marmaridou (2000:65). The deixis divided into 5 parts that are: person, social, place, time and the last is discourse deixis. Marmaridou (2000:68) these are the declaration about all of the types of deixis above. The first is social deixis use to make reference between speaker and addressee the example (*They, we, I, you and etc*) the second is example of the social deixis ( name of person, the name of jobs), the third is place deixis and the example are ( here and there), the fourth is time deixis and the examples are ( now and then) and the last type of deixis is discourse deixis and the examples are (furthermore and however). Marmaridou (2000:69).

Social deixis used to code the social relationship between speaker and addressee or hearer. According to Levinson, he divides social deixis into two kinds: relational and absolute social deixis, Levinson (1983: 90). The example of relational deixis likes when the speaker calls the hearer using their nickname, the name position of their family, and using pronoun, then the example of absolute likes when speaker mentions the hearer using the name of their job.

This study, the writer analyze Sharazat drama script, a drama shown by Blisfull team in drama festival week 2019. The story of the drama tells about a king who is cruel and loves to take a bath with his mistresses, because of that the queen is jealous and she is acting like having affair with her servant to make her husband realizes about her feeling if the king is taking a bath with his mistresses. Her acting is successful to make the king is jealous, but he is not only jealous, he also mad to the queen. He is mad and then he kills the queen and the slave, than the king marries again with a girl named Sharazat and she can make the king to be faithful. It is his last wedding and they live happily together.

The objective study of this study are: to find out the types of social deixis found in “*Sharazat*” drama script. And to explain the social relationships between the interlocutors found in “*Sharazat*” drama script.

The study about deixis have conducted by some previous researchers, those are: Rosmawaty (2013), Jamjuri (2015),Uswatun Hasanah (2016), Jamiah Fitriani (2018), Dwiki Prasetyo (2018), Emad Khalili (2017), Yurica Papilaya (2016),Eka Gita Dewanti (2014),Igaratu Noerrofi'a and Syaiful Bahri (2019),T.A Suhair Adil Abdullameer (2019), Deby Rizka Afrillia Nasution, Gunawan Setiadi and Shena Samira Ilza (2018),Kurnia Saputri (2016). All the researches above use deixis as the object of the study and the data sources of those researches are from the novel, movie, movie script and song lyrics, while in this data the researcher uses *Shaazat* drama script as a data source and the words of social deixis in *Sharazat* drama script as a data. In this research the researcher focusses to analyze the type of social deixis and the social relationship factors in *Sharazat* drama script. Therefore, the writer would like to concuct a research that is “Social Deixis in Sharazat Drama Script: Discourse Analysis Approach”.

## **2. METHOD**

This research is qualitative research because the writer just focuses to discuss about the types social deixis and social relationship between the characters found in Sharazat drama script. The data source for this research is Sharazat drama script and the data which is analyzed is words or phrases that contains social deixis. The technique of collecting data for this research, the researcher uses documentation tecniques. It is the formula to count the percentage of finding

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{the type of social deixis}}{\text{the total of social deixis}} \times 100\%$$

## **3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

In this part, the researcher will explain about finding and discussion of each objective of the study.

### **3.1 Type of Social Deixis**

The researcher finds two types of social deixis those are: relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. Every types of social deixis contains some type deictic words that can make the researcher easier to analyze the data. The relational social



deixis has deictic word pronoun, family, name or nickname and intimate address term, while absolute social deixis has one type of deictic word named title, but the title divided into two types namely higher absolute social deixis and lower absolute social deixis. The table below is the finding of the type of social deixis in Sharazat drama script:

Table 1. Types of Social Deixis

NO	SOCIAL DEIXIS	DEICTIC WORD	EXAMPLE	Σ	%
1	Relational Social Deixis	Name or Nickname	”Walaaikumsalam, oh <u>Ridwan</u> , is there any good news <u>Ridwan</u> ?”	132	24.72%
		Family	” <u>My husband</u> , you are home!”	40	7.49%
		Pronoun	” <u>You</u> can leave now.”	114	21.35%
		Intimate address term	”Yes <u>my dear</u> , I hurried back because I was worry about you <u>my love</u> . Did your father come to see you?”	44	8.24%
2	Absolute Social Deixis	Higher	” <u>My king</u> , Oh no. be careful on your trip Syaroyar.”	173	32.40%
		Lower	“No, Syaroyar!! I will keep my words, and I am not going to do your command, taking a bath with you and <u>your slaves</u> !!”	31	5.80%
TOTAL				534	100%

According to the finding of this research, this research contains two types of social deixis, namely: relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. The relational social deixis contains four types namely: name or nickname, pronoun, family and intimate address term, while the absolute social deixis has two types, namely: higher status and lower status.

The percentage between them are 62% of relational social deixis and 38% absolute social deixis. The reason relational social deixis is higher than absolute social deixis because relational social deixis has four ways to mention the hearer namely: pronoun, name or nickname, family and intimate address term, while the absolute social deixis just has one way to mention the hearer, and the way is using their title. So, it can be concluded that relational social deixis is more often used in Sharazat drama script than the absolute social deixis.

Comparing with several previous studies, Jamiah Fitriyani (2018). The data source of her research is from *The Rough Lawyer Grisham's* novel. She also uses theory from Levinson and discusses about social deixis. The finding is she finds two types of social deixis, and the total are 51 relational social deixis and 24 absolute social deixis.

### 3.2 Social Relationship between the Characters

The second research question of this research is discussed about relationship factor between the characters. In the data source, the researcher finds four social relationship namely title, clan, intimate and friendship. The explanation of each factors in the percentage will be explained in the table below:

Table 2. Social Relationship

No	Social Relationship Factor	Example	Σ	%
1	Clan	Syaroyar : "Sharazat my dear." Sharazat : " <u>My husband</u> , you are home!"	8	10%
2	Friendship	Ridwan : "Assalamualaikum." Nurrudin : "Waalaikumsalam, oh <u>Ridwan</u> , is there any good news <u>Ridwan</u> ?"	25	31%
3	Intimate	Sharazat : "Are you going to hunt, <u>my dear</u> ?" Syaroyar : "Yes <u>my dear</u> ."	15	18%
4	Title	Sharazat : " <u>My king</u> oh no no. be careful on your trip	33	41%

No	Social Relationship Factor	Example	$\Sigma$	%
		Syaroyar Syaroyar : "Yes my dear."		

The table above shows the frequency of social relationship between the interlocutors in Sharazat drama script. The first rank of the frequency is title because almost all the conversation between the interlocutors take a place in the palace, so they have to be respectful especially to their king and queen, the second frequency is friendship, because they often mentions the other character using their name or nickname, and the third is intimate, in Sharazat drama script, the intimate is used by a married couple to mention their couple and the lower frequency is clan, because the interlocutors rarely mentions the hearer using the name of the hearer's position in family like father, mother and etc.,

Comparing with other research, Dwiki Prasetyo (2018) in his research, he finds three types of social relationship between the characters in *King Arthur: Legend of the Sword 2017*, those types are : clan, title and friendship. The high percentage of the social relationship is friendship, the percentage of friendship is 55%, the second is title with percentage 32% and the last is clan with percentage 13%. So, the highest social relationship between the characters in his data is friendship and the lowest is clan.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the finding, the researcher finds two types of social deixis, namely: relational social deixis and absolute social deixis. The total of deictic words of social deixis in Sharazat drama script is 534 and those total of social deixis classified into two based on their types and the results are: the researcher finds 204 deictic words of absolute social deixis and 330 deictic words of relational social deixis. The relational social deixis divided into some types to mention the other character, those are: name or nickname, family, pronoun and intimate address term, while in absolute social deixis just has one type namely title. The

reason relational social deixis is higher than absolute social deixis are the relational social deixis has many ways to mention the other character, while the absolute social deixis only used by the speaker to mention the other character based on their title. It can be concluded that relational social deixis is higher than absolute social deixis, the percentage between them are 62% of relational social deixis and 38% of absolute social deixis.

The researcher also finds four factor of social relationship between the characters, those are: title, intimate, clan and friendship. The percentage between them from the highest to the lowest are: 41% of title, 31% of friendship, 18% of intimate and the last is 10% of clan. Title as the highest factor of social relationship because the conversation between the characters occurs in the palace, so they have to be respectful, and the reason why clan is the lowest because the characters rarely mention the other character using the name of their position in family. It can be concluded based on the finding that the social relationship factor between the character in Sharazat drama script that often used is title and the seldom is clan.

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